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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	Bulgaria	REPORT	25X1
SUBJECT	Air Force OB; Aircraft; Organization; Airfields;	DATE DISTR.	10 October 1956
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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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Attached is the following Bulgarian Air Force Information:

a. OB;
b. Type of aircraft used;
c. Air Force Schools;
d. Air Force Personnel;
e. Training in Communications;
f. Airfields; and
g. Table of Organizations; sketches of aircraft and equipment, etc.

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Country: Bulgaria

Subject: Air Force Information

Date of Information: Up to June 1955

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Date of Publication: May 1956

INFORMATION BULLETIN

I. Supreme Command

A. The Minister of National Defense, assisted by three deputy ministers, is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.

B. The Air Force functions under the Ministry of National Defense. The Air Staff is the highest authority in the Air Force.

C. Kiril Kirilov is Chief of Air Staff and Commander of the Air Force.

II. Air Order of Battle

D. Strength

1. Personnel strength

a. There are about 1,000 pilots.

b. There are about 50 regular flight officers as radiotelephone and radiotelegraph operators; about 20 regular flight noncommissioned officers as radiotelephone and radiotelegraph operators; and about 120 reserve flight noncommissioned officers as radiotelephone and radiotelegraph operators.

c. There are about 200 navigator-bombardiers.

d. There are about 60 to 100 signal communications officers.

e. There are about 200 radio technician officers.

f. There are about 200 radio technician noncommissioned officers.

g. There are about 600 signal communications noncommissioned officers and enlisted men.

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b. There are about 10,000 to 12,150 noncommissioned officers and [illegible] men of various specialties.

c. There are about 2,000 officers and noncommissioned officers [illegible].

2. Aircraft

Aircraft Type	Total Number
[illegible] jet aircraft	about 30
[illegible] " "	about 30
[illegible] " "	about 180-200
[illegible] jet aircraft	about 180-200
[illegible] propeller driven transport	about 15
[illegible] " " "	about 15
[illegible] propeller driven combat transport	about 80
[illegible] " " " "	about 80
[illegible] " " " "	about 60
[illegible] " " " "	about 5
[illegible] propeller driven fighter trainer	[illegible]
[illegible] " " " "	[illegible]
[illegible] " " " "	[illegible]
[illegible] propeller driven trainer	[illegible]
[illegible] " " "	[illegible]

3. Unit Disposition

1. [illegible] Staff in Sofia
2. [illegible] Division in Zaibuhkin
   a. [illegible] Bomber Regiment in Zaibuhkin
   b. [illegible] Bomber Regiment in Zaibuhkin
   c. [illegible] Bomber Regiment in Zaibuhkin
   d. [illegible] Fighter Regiment in Zaibuhkin
   e. [illegible] Fighter Regiment in Zaibuhkin
3. [illegible] Division in Sarna Orymkhovitsa
   [illegible] Bomber Regiments in Sarna Orymkhovitsa

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4. Aerial Direct Support (or Aerial Assault) Division in Plovdiv

   a. Aerial Direct Support Regiment in Plovdiv

   b. Aerial Direct Support Regiment in Krumovo

   c. " " " " " "

   d. Airfield Service Squadron in Plovdiv

5. Jet Fighter Division in Bezmer

   a. Jet Fighter Regiment in Bezmer

   b. " " " " "

   c. Jet Fighter Regiment in Tolbukhin

6. Jet Fighter Division in Graf Ignatiev

   Three Jet Fighter Regiments in Graf Ignatiev

7. Jet Fighter Division in Bayneto

   a. Jet Fighter Regiment in Bayneto

   b. " " " " "

   c. Jet Fighter Regiment in Vrazhdebna

8. Jet Division in Kamarica

   a. Jet Regiment in Kamarica

   b. " " " "

   c. Jet Regiment in Gabrovnitsa

9. Independent Transport Regiment in Vrazhdebna

10. Naval Aviation Unit in Varna/Izvoka [illegible]

11. Air Force Unit in Dyulo

12. Air Force Unit in Stara Zagora

13. Air Force Unit in Kostinovo

Soviet Air Force Unit in Bulgaria; IL-28 and MIG-17 aircraft available

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B. School Disposition

1. Navigator-Bombardier School and Radio/Radiotelephone Operators Staff in Bezmerishte until 1954; in Yelish since then.

   a. Radiotelegraphy and Radiotelephone Operators School in Radomir

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b. Navigator-Bombardier School

c. Technical Unit School for Radio Telephone and Wireless Operators

d. Technical Unit School for Radio Telephone and Telegraph Operators

e. Technical Unit School for Telephone Operators

f. Technical Unit School for Radiolocation Operators, Paratroopers, Teletype Operators, etc.

2. Pilot School in Dolna Mitropoliya

3. Engineering Officers School in Lovech

4. Technical School for Reserve Noncommissioned Officer in Plovdiv

5. Air Gunners School for Reserve Noncommissioned Officers in Graf Ignatiev

6. Meteorologists School in Plovdiv

B. Disposition of Administrative Units

1. Airfield Service Battalion in Bozhurishte

a. Fuel and ammunition depots

b. Aircraft plant

c. Plant for radiotelephone and telegraph apparatus, etc.

2. Airfield Service Battalion in Echelons

a. Fuel and ammunition depots

b. Air Force material depots

3. Airfield Service Battalion in Sezanlik

a. Fuel, ammunition and airforce material depots

4. Medical Service Institute in Vrazhdebna

5. Air Force Hospitals in Sofia and Varna

6. District Administration in Plovdiv

7. District Administration in Gorna Oryahovitsa

8. District Administration in Tolbukhin

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b. The purpose of district administrations and sub-units is:
(1) Airfield construction and maintenance
(2) Aircraft and engine repair
(3) Servicing air force units and supplying them with:
-aircraft parts
-fuel and ammunition
-clothing
-food
-telecommunications facilities
-vehicles of any type
-cranes and other machinery

XIX. Personnel Procurement-Conscript Service
Reserve Units

A. Personnel Procurement

The conscription of air force personnel is accomplished in the same manner as that of the other branches of the Armed Forces, i.e., through the Recruit Selection Military Circuit Councils.

At first, each conscript is given about three months of basic training for armed and unarmed soldiers, after this depending on air force needs and the conscript's wishes, each recruit is assigned to a specialty and is trained accordingly from 7 to 12 months in the specialty training centers. Each conscript is given theoretical and practical training in his specialty.

Such specialty training centers are located in the Taliah, Karlovo, Plovdiv, Graf Ignatiev, etc., airfields. A communications (radiotelephone, radiotelegraph, teletype, automatic telephone, etc.) training center is located in the Taliah airfield (See Chapter on Schools).

B. Conscript Service

Since October 1954, conscript service for ground personnel, such as radiotelephone and radiotelegraph operators, teletype and telephone operators, drivers, etc., is two years; for flight specialists, such as radiotelephone and radiotelegraph operators, aircraft, radio and instrument technicians, etc., conscript service is three years.

Up to June 1955, the conscript classes of 1933 and 1934 and part of the conscript classes of 1932 and 1935 were in service.

In the fall of 1955, the remaining conscript class of 1935 and part of the 1936 conscript class were called in the service.

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J. Reserve Calls

Periodically, air force reserve personnel of various conscript classes and specialties are called to duty for advanced training, which usually lasts 75 days. Such reserve calls occurred in the past as follows:

In June 1952 reserve communications specialists of old conscript classes were called to report to various airfields. Some of them reported at Bykomiehte airfield. Their training included instruction in new communications and the secrecy practice of units.

In June 1953 reserve communications specialists of old conscript classes (probably the remaining members) were called to report to various airfields.

IV. Air Force Organization

A. The Belgian Air Force is organized on the basis of combat divisions and administrative units.

B. Each division usually includes three regiments and each regiment three squadrons.

C. Each large administrative unit, or district administration, consists of one airfield construction division, divisional aircraft repair shops, regimental aircraft repair shops, and airfield service squadrons.

D. See attached chart on Air Force Organization.

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VII. Training of Communications Officers and Noncommissioned Officers

7. Georgi Damovski School: Officers and Noncommissioned Officers Specialization School in Telich.

		25X1
	the Georgi Damovski School	25X1
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1. It was transferred from Kuibyshev airfield to Tolish airfield at the end of 1954.

2. It is directly under the Air Force General Staff (Podolsniya 25950), commanded by Lt Colonel Petkov (fnu), and organized like a large unit with a staff, staff offices, two airfield squadrons and two student training squadrons. An analysis of the school organization is as follows:

- Office of the Commander-Soviet Adviser
- Lt Commander's Office-Office of Training
- Lt Commander's and Political Commissar's Office
- Office of the Chief of Staff
- Assistant's Office
- Technical Office
- Office of Navigation and Operations
- Office of Photography
- Office of Radiotechnology
- Office of Armaments
- Office of Special Equipment and Fine Instruments
- Signal Communications Office
- Office of Special Service
- Secret Archives Office
- Flight Safety Office
- Airfield Service Squadron-composed of old conscripts
- Airfield Service Recruit Training Squadron
- Training Squadron for Navigator-Bombardier and Radio Technician Officers
- Training Squadron for Reserve Signal Communications Noncommissioned Officers
- Advanced Training Company for Reserve Signal Communications Noncommissioned Officers

Notes: a. When the school was in Kuibyshev there was an aircraft factory and a telecommunications repair shop under its command. These facilities were not moved when the school was transferred to Tolish.

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b. [redacted] the school organization (information given applies to school in Bonhurichte) remained the same after school was transferred to Telish. 25X1

c. An airfield service squadron was attached to school while in Bonhurichte. Also, another squadron was formed periodically (each time a new conscript class was called in service) in order to welcome and train the new recruits; this squadron was dissolved at the end of each recruit class training.

3. Organization, Composition, Destination of Navigator-Bombardier and Radiotechnician Officers Training Squadron.

a. This squadron was responsible for the training of navigator-bombardier and radiotechnician officer candidates. An unidentified captain was squadron leader. The squadron included two companies of about 120 navigator-bombardier officer candidates, and one company of about 90 radiotechnician officer candidates (about 30 of them to receive technical training in Radar). See attached chart.

Duration of training is three years (two years up to 1954). The school accepts gymnasium (11 grades) graduates and individuals already in the service by examination. There are about 100 candidates to the school each year; [redacted] :25X1

[redacted] 25X1

Upon completion of one year of training, the students receive the rank of noncommissioned officer and a monthly salary increase from 18 to 20 lova. Those who complete the course successfully are given the rank of regular second lieutenant navigator-bombardier and are assigned to combat units. The unsuccessful students are given the rank of M/sergeant and must attend the school for another year before they graduate as second lieutenants.

b. Training stages: The source is of the opinion that there are three training stages for navigator-bombardier and radiotechnician officer candidates. During the summer periods, all students are assigned to various field units for exercises. The students are given written examinations every three months.

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c. Navigator-bombardier trainees of the first two companies (first company commanded by a captain, second by a first lieutenant) received training in the following subjects:

- Map drawing and reading
- Bombsight-machine gunning
- Operation of radiotelephone and radiotelegraph sets
- Combat technique
- . . .
- Aircraft technique
- Aerodynamics
- Electrology
- Signal communications
- Parachute use and maintenance
- Foreign languages (Russian, French, Bulgarian)
- Mathematics
- Photography
- Topography
- Meteorology
- Sighting mechanisms
- Army combat exercises

d. The teaching staff was composed of:

- A teacher of Russian, a Bulgarian colonel
- A teacher (woman) of French
- A teacher of Bulgarian, a lieutenant colonel
- Three school staff officers and 16 school staff and company officers teaching the remaining courses for navigator-bombardier and radiotechnician officer candidates.
- Several other officers of technical specialities in radio-technology, instruments, aerial photography, parachutes and navigation-bombardment, were used as teachers.

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Officer candidates used the following equipment:

- Five to six JS-2 aircraft
- Maps and instruments (sighting, bombing, machine gunning, and navigating instruments, compasses, etc.)
- Radiotelephone and radiotelegraph sets: Soviet made RSB-3, RSB-5, RAF-5, RSI-6M, RSI-4, RSI RSB; German made FUG-17; and Bulgarian made Letishten-Priemnik (airfield receiver).
- Radar sets of an unknown type (see radar diagram) and three vehicles carrying Radiovisateg /Radiolokator 17 search radar sets. The radar sets were located in a restricted area near the ammunition depot. The area is/was restricted to all except to trainers and trainees.

c. Daily training programs

- Reveille 0530 Reveille
- to 0550 Gymnastics
- 0550 to 0610 Personal clean up
- 0610 to 0720 Breakfast
- 0720 to 0750 Newspaper reading
- 0750 to 0800 Barracks clean up
- 0810 School line formation - Report
- 0810 to 1200 Classes-each class lasts for 50 minutes, there is a 10 minute break between classes.
- 1200 to 1300 Lunch
- 1300 to 1400 Rest period
- 1410 School line formation
- 1410 to 1800 Classes
- 1800 to 1900 Dinner
- 1900 to 2100 Compulsory study period
- 2100 to 2130 Magazine reading, recreation
- 2200 Taps

The School Overseer, who is an officer, and the M/Sergeant, who is the host cadet, are present during the compulsory study period for maintaining order.

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f. In school the cadets are given the following articles of clothing:

- One service coat, closed collar
- One pair of service trousers
- One green belt
- High black shoes
- Service cap
- White dress coat, open collar
- A pair of blue trousers with a stripe on the outside seam
- Blue shirt
- Black tie
- White service cap
- White gloves
- Good quality black shoes
- Overcoat
- Two pairs of underwear

In October the cadets return their summer uniforms and receive two winter uniforms (service and dress).

The winter dress uniform includes:

- Coat, blue collar
- Shirt
- Black tie
- White belt
- Red service cap
- White gloves

The winter service uniform includes:

- Coat, closed collar
- A pair of trousers
- Two pieces of cloth to be used as a scarf

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g. Discipline - Recreation: School discipline and recreation are the same as in the Pilot School. At an appointed hour every Sunday, relatives are permitted to visit the cadets in school. The cadets live in large rooms of unknown dimensions; their beds are placed in rows. They eat in special restaurants; the food is rather good (grade No. 4).

h. Student turnover: Up to 1939 when the school was still in Bozhurishte, it accepted about 100 students and graduated 90 navigator-bombardier officers per year. Since 1953 about 60 navigator-bombardier officers and 30 radiotechnician officers were graduated [per year]. the 1952 class was the only one to accept about 200 students. 25X1 25X1 25X1

i. A 10 percent of the graduating navigator-bombardier and radiotechnician officers and officers of other specialties received long advanced training abroad. While training abroad officers, who are party members, received, in addition to their salary, a per diem compensation for foreign duty and an allowance from the Soviet Government. Upon their return to Bulgaria, they are assigned to leading positions.

4. Organization, Composition, Destination of Reserve Noncommissioned Training Squadron in Yelish.

a. This squadron is responsible for the training of reserve noncommissioned officer candidates and [illegible] as: radiotelephone radiotelegraph teletype operators, radar and automatic radiotelegraph transmitter operators, telephone and telephone lines operators, radio-technicians, and parachute repairmen. The squadron includes two companies for the training of officer candidates according to their specialties.

b. See attached chart on school organization.

Duration of training was 12 months. In 1952 this was changed to seven months because of service needs. The students are given written examinations every three months. Upon completion the reserve noncommissioned officer candidates are graduated as reserve sergeants and are granted their specialty by order of the day; subsequently, they are assigned to combat units. About 650 men attend this school each year.

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e. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] 25X1

Trainees are selected by the company commanders of the recruit training squadrons and are not given entrance examinations. They are junior gymnasium graduates and most of them are KSSM members. Enlisted men enter this school following the completion of their training in the recruit training squadrons. Duration of training varies according to specialty. Each trainee is given personal equipment, writing materials and other educational aids. Enlisted men wear the same uniform as all other air force personnel. Upon completion of three months training, trainees receive the rank of private first class or sergeant cadet according to their progress.

The squadron's daily program is as follows:

- 0600 Reveille
- 0600 to 0620 Gymnastics
- 0620 to 0640 Personal clean up
- 0640 to 0730 Breakfast
- 0730 to 0740 Barracks clean up
- 0740 to 0810 Newspaper reading
- 0810 to 0810 School line formation
- 0810 to 1200 Classes
- 1200 to 1300 Lunch
- 1300 to 1400 Rest period
- 1400 to 1410 School line formation
- 1410 to 1800 Classes, a 10 minute break after each class
- 1800 to 1900 Dinner
- 1900 to 2000 Educational reading, recreation
- 2000 to 2200 Compulsory study period; the School Overseer, who is an officer, and the M/Sergeant, who is the best cadet, are present during this period.

Captain Dragan Dragunof, assisted by a political commissar (first lieutenant), commands the squadron.

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4. Squadron analysis

(1) Company C for radiotelephone and radiotelegraph operators. About 120 enlisted men from the recruit [training] squadrons enter this company each year. The company has four platoons of 30 men each. Each platoon is commanded by a 2nd lieutenant. Duration of training is 12 months. Upon completion the trainees are graduated as noncommissioned sergeant cadets or sergeants according according to their school progress. An exception was made for the class attended by source, which received seven months of training beginning in July 1952. [redacted] the following two classes received the one nine months and the other 11 months of training.

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Trainees are instructed in the following subjects of equipment as follows:

- Morse control
- Electrotechnology
- Radiotechnology
- Internal combustion engines
- Telephony
- Political orientation
- Physical training
- Combat exercises (for enlisted men)
- Combat tactics
- Military transmitters and receivers
- Regulations

Trainees begin their Morse key instruction on the second day. This instruction is divided in two stages:

Stage 1: The students receive four hours of training every day. On the first day they are given the background of Morse code, key, transmission, etc. For the next nine days they are trained in receiving code letters and numbers; they learn [illegible] per day. They do not learn the letters in alphabet order. The last day of this 10-day period is spent in learning Morse code by ear. For the

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following three months, the students are trained in receiving flight code transmissions per week; they practice about 12 minutes (4' on receiving letters, 4' on receiving numbers and 4' on receiving numbers and letters). At the end of this three-month period the trainees are tested; they must be able to receive 40 letters per minute. Those who fail are censured by the party members and are prevented from receiving any passes.

Stage 2: During this stage emphasis is placed on Morse code transmission. The trainees devote two hour each day on code transmission. At the end of this stage 2, and also the end of their seven-month training, all students are examined by a committee headed by the Chief of Communications of the Air Force General Staff. In order to pass, the trainees must be able to transmit 80 letters or numbers per minute and receive 90 letters or numbers per minute. The successful trainees graduate as radiotelephone and radiotelegraph operators and receive the rank of sergeant. The unsuccessful students are assigned to the airfield service squadrons.

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About 60 of the best radiotelephone operator graduates were asked whether they wish to become flight radiotelephone operators and were sent to Vnukhokom airfield for a medical examination; of these 16 passed the physical examination and were assigned to the 3rd Bomber Division in Kalchik. At Kalchik these reserve radiotelephone and radiotelegraph noncommissioned officers receive practical training on flight radiotelephone and radiotelegraph equipment, and theoretical instruction on aircraft, radiocommunications of ground stations, the means of aircraft defense, etc. At the end of two months, these men begin flying in TB-3 aircraft as radiotelephone and radiotelegraph operators.

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The physical examination which the above mentioned graduates

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had to undergo at Vrachlabna airfield included a pathological examination, ear, nose and throat examination, dental and optical examination, equilibrium examination, and an examination in a pressurized chamber. They were examined by the Scientific Research Institute of Aviation Medicine (Aviameditsinski Nauchno-issledovatelski Institut), which examines all flying personnel every six months (spring and fall). Flying personnel are expected to have [illegible] height of 1.50-1.92m.

(2) Company for telephone, teletype and radiotelegraph operators. Duration of training is nine months. During July 1952 to January 1953, this training was shortened to four months. There were about 30 radiotelegraph operators trainees; the teletype operators platoon had 30 men and the telephone operators platoon about 90 men.

The trainees were trained in the use of the following equipment:

- teletype machines
- automatic radiotelegraph sets (together with tapes)
- telephone centers and magnetic telephones

The trainees were instructed in the following subjects:

- Radiology
- Electrology
- Political orientation
- Physical training

(3) Company for radiotechnicians, radar operators and parachute technicians. Trainees receive theoretical and practical training as follows:

- Radiotechnicians: basic instruction in radiotechnology, inspection and repair of radiotelephone and radiotelegraph sets, etc.
- Radar operators and technicians: trained by specialist officers at location of radar equipment (Telish airfield). This area is restricted to all other officers and enlisted men.
- Parachute repairmen: theoretical and practical training in parachute maintenance.

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VIII. Airfields

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Airfield	Hdq Designation	Runway	Auxiliary Airfield	Runway Length
Balchik	3rd Bomber Div until April 1955; available aircraft: IL-2, IL-28, MIG15, MIG17 (See Chart No. 28). Under Soviet Air Force since April 1955.	2,400x60m Concrete	Subsidiary 3rd Div Hqmt stationed here all summer for training. Ammunition depots available.	Beaches landing ground, aerial squadron, ammunition depots, etc. available.
Tolbukhin	A Fighter Div until April 1955; transferred to Bomber (See Chart No. 28). 3rd Bomber Div and a Fighter Hqmt since April 1955.	2,400x60m Concrete	Same as above	
Gorna Oryahovitsa	A Bomber Div since 1947; IL-2 aircraft available.			
Bozhur	A Fighter Div (Podolsk-type 25720) Available aircraft: YAK-9, YAK-11, YAK-17, and YAK-21	Concrete		
Bezmeto	A Fighter Div or Hqmt. Available aircraft: YAK-15 and MIG-15			
Dzhulovo	A Fighter Div or Hqmt. Available aircraft: YAK-23 and MIG-15	Concrete	Dzhulovo Used as target range by Plovdiv units.	
Plovdiv	Direct Aerial Support Div since 1950. Available aircraft: IL-2 and IL-10	Concrete		
Graf Ignatievo		Concrete		
Asterovtsi Upper Kamenitsa KUMARITSA	A Fighter Div or Hqmt. Available aircraft: YAK-23, MIG-15 and MIG-17 (See chart).	Concrete		

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Airfield	Remarks	Runway	Auxiliary Airfield	Runway Length
Saiyerabad	A fighter Air or Sqdn. Available aircraft: MIG-15, MIG-15 and MIG-17	Concrete		
Vrashkiban	Transport Sqdn Available aircraft: IL-14 and [illegible] (Two sqdns).	Concrete		
Rasa		Concrete		
Orbon Dolchavi Dolchav	Fighter Sqdn since 1954.	Concrete		
Tolish	Bomber-helicopter training center and repair base of Soviet Aeropolitya School since 1954. Available training aircraft: MIG, [illegible] and YAK-11s (Two sqdns).	No runway		
Kumarka	Under Soviet Aeropolitya School Available aircraft: MIG-15 and MIG-17	Lengthened by 1955		
Shahin Kanik (auxiliary)	Service battalion	No runway		
Shahin Kanik (auxiliary)	Service battalion	No runway		
Shams Sajava	MIG-9 beginner crash-landed in 1953; source heard that it is used by jets since then.	Concrete		
Tashal	Assist Air Support Div (available aircraft: MIG-9) until 1954. During the beginning of 1955 this division was dissolved. Majority of personnel transferred to 3rd Air Sqdn Kolokh and through Kolokh attached to various other units such as Kaiyerg, Shams Sajava, Tashalkan, and R. Khorabidge. A permit [illegible] to obtained these proceedings no aircraft available. Fighters are able to land in summer, airfield in good condition.	No runway		

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Airfield	Unit Designation	Runway	Auxiliary Airfield	Emergency Landing
Aksakovo/ Varna, Stolin	Civil airfield unknown to source.			
Kazanluk	Direct Support Div until 1948. Used by a service battalion since then.			
Bezmerichte	Nav-bomber/radio-telephone and radio-telegraph operators school stationed until 1954; transferred to Tolish in 1955. Aircraft repair shop, radiotelecommunications repair shop, and an unidentified unit (probably general fuel depot and service battalion) are available.			
Lovetch	An aircraft factory operates here.	Natural surface. runway available.		
Dolna Mitropoliya	Under the Pilot School Available aircraft: LAZ-9, CHICHEWINGS, and WRAPIES	No runway		

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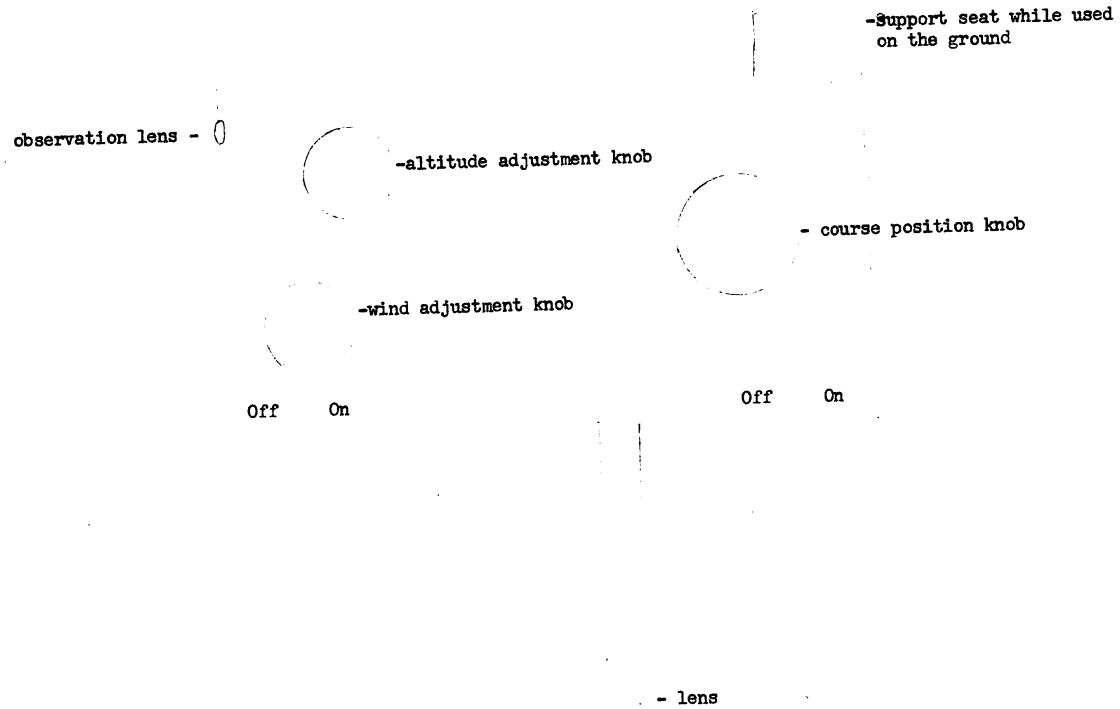
Sighting Mechanism No. 12



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SOVIET-MAKE SEARCHLIGHT NO 26

1. Horizontal arc lever
2. Vertical arc lever
3. Generator
4. FRONTAL diameter of mirror

4 m.

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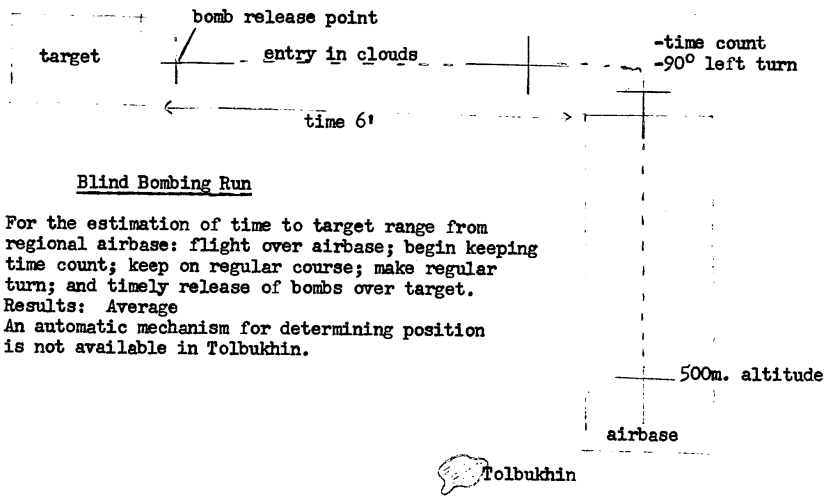
No. 9



Blind Bombing Run

For the estimation of time to target range from regional airbase: flight over airbase; begin keeping time count; keep on regular course; make regular turn; and timely release of bombs over target.
Results: Average
An automatic mechanism for determining position is not available in Tolbukhin.

No. 8

Landing Circle MIG-15-17-YAK-23

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Hand-operated engine hoist No 33

Weight 1300 kg

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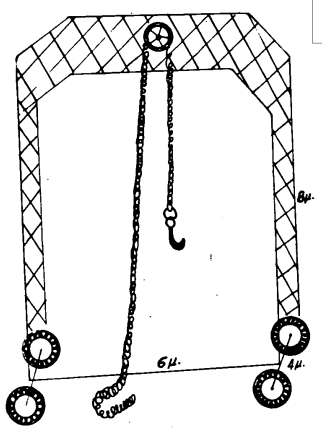

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25X1

Regular Mitfield Circle for TU-2 aircraft

Lesend
(on other sheets)

800m. altitude
Fl. up

ascent

300m. altitude
up

down

Position of Policeman good

excellent

descent

P.E.P.
officer in charge of flights

Speed: 180-200 km.
Fl. down

permit for landing
descent

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Legend

1. Position of aircraft ready for take-off.

When the pilot is warming up, etc. he asks for permission to take-off by using the following phrases:

Liza Aircraft 415

from

Ground Station

Brakes secure - precision instruments ok - cabin closed - area free. Give me permission to take-off for practice in first zone.

Permit to 415 to first zone given (in case of wind, data are given, ex. right side 15 degrees).

While the plane is warming up and the pilot is sending his report, an air policeman stands on top of T (3) and holds up a red flag (take-off prohibited).

As soon as the flight director gives permission for the take-off the policeman takes down the red flag and raises a white flag. (The policeman has a radio to listen to the instructions of the flight director).

2. P.E.P. Headquarters of the flight commander

3. T-shape made of white cloth placed on small posts; dimensions: 9 x 12 m.

4. Position of the air policeman who has a radio, red and white flag.

5. Frame made of white cloth placed on small posts; dimensions: 2 x 10 m.

6. Triangle made of white cloth placed on small posts; dimensions: 6 x 6 x 6 m.

7. White flags along the length of the runway. The flags and frames are placed in a straight line to help landing aircraft either to the runway or to a ground strip to the right of the flags.

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8. Parking area of ambulances, trucks containing radio sets, etc. Here also are a doctor, a mechanic, a technical engineer, a flight security enginner.

9. Aircraft which has landed exactly at theheight of the T has made an excellent landing.

9a. Aircraft which has landed outside and to the left of the runway has failed in its landing; the pilot is punished.

9b. Aircraft which has landed at this point has made a good landing.

9c. Aircraft which has landed at about this point has made an average landing.

9d. Aircraft which has landed near the end of the runway is considered to have had an unsuccessful landing.

10. Natural runway on which landings are practised.

Notes: The airfield circle from 12-28 aircraft is clockwise and is at a height of 500 meters.

Otherwise it is the same as that of the TU-2.

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MIG-17 No. 25

Pilot Cover for Instrument Flying No. 34

- circle cirmumference
- outside semicircumference and spokes made of wire

- The whole surface is covered by a cloth usually of white color

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No. 18

IL-28

-twin machine gun turret

machine gun -

machine gun -

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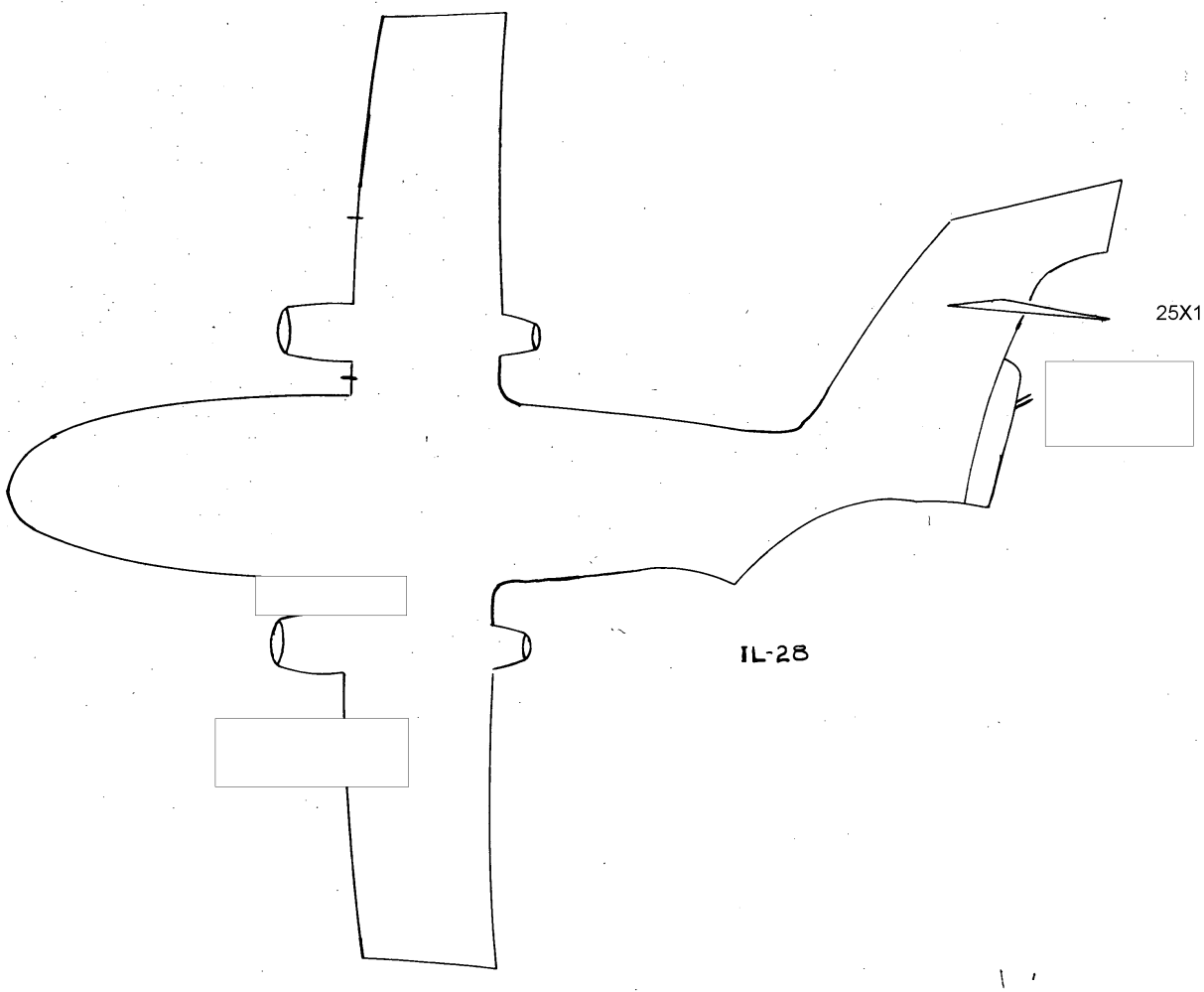
№ 18

4



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25X1

Firing on Wind Cone (used as target) NO 7

Precourse 1100-1400 met. Cable

lateral distance down

Legend: Bomber making gunning against aerial target

1. " " " " " " by 3 aircraft
2. " " " " " " by 2 "
3. " " " " " " by 1 "

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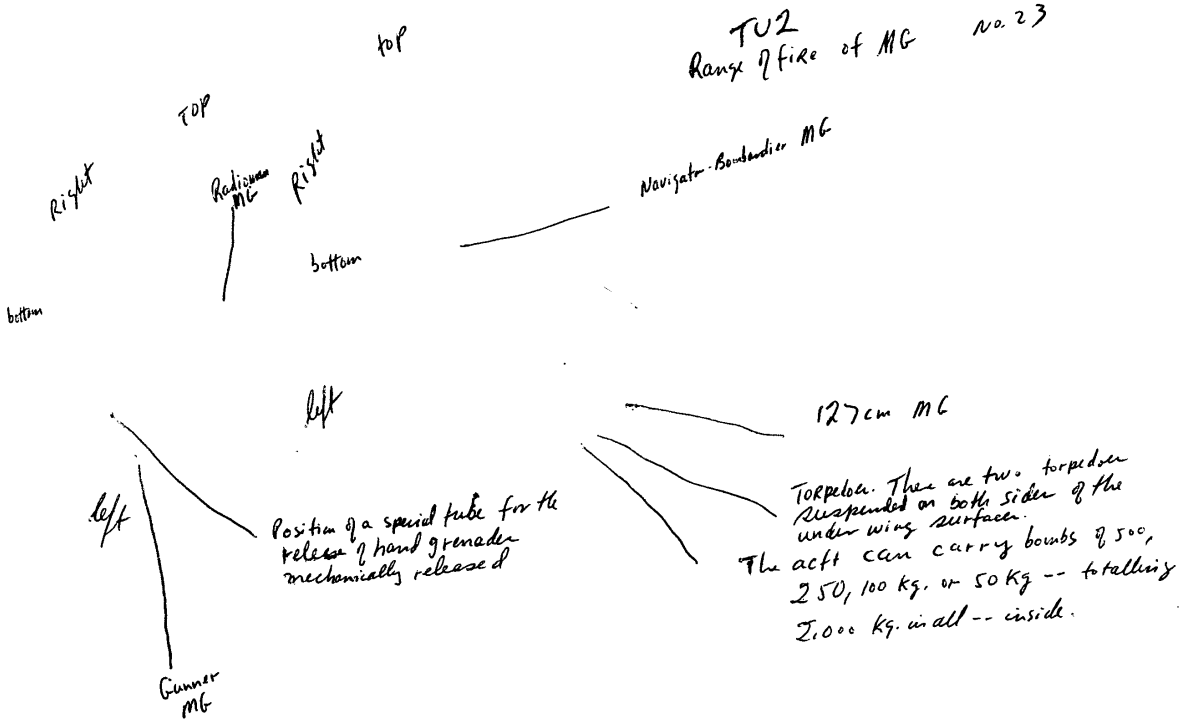
TU2
Range of fire of MG
No. 23
top
TOP
Right
Radio MG
Right
Navigator-Bombardier MG
Bottom
bottom
left
127cm MG
left
Position of a special tube for the release of hand grenades mechanically released
Torpedoes. There are two torpedoes suspended on both sides of the under wing surfaces.
The acft can carry bombs of 500, 250, 100 kg. or 50 kg -- totalling 1,000 kg. in all -- inside.
Gunner MG

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25X1

Regular Bomber range circle for a U-2 aircraft

Initial landing altitude 8000 m.

ascent

descent

ascent

Speed: 400-420 Km
Bombing course
Bombing pass

Bomb Release

Points of correction of target

NOTE! Such fields are located in
1) N.W. of the town of Mikhail-Vey or Topolovo 43263-28174
Size: 500 X 500

2) W. of the town of Momtsia, 1000 m. 43243-2806 A
Size: 1000 X 1000

3) The range fields are served (1) by a ~~fire~~ unit of the Airfield service battalions, (2) by a range officer who is stationed 2000 m. from the point where bombs are released, (3) by a unit which ~~has~~ ~~calculates~~ the bar equipment to calculate the point of bomb release, and (4) by a radio set which has a characteristic name ~~of~~ _____ and the number "1"

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Bombing Field for Balchik Torpedoes

altitude

ship

Entry permit into field for releasing torpedo

altitude

descent Speed: 400-450 km Regular course

Torpedo Release

ascent - recircling

Boats used as boundaries for the bombing field

The field has
1. a ~~ship~~ fire officer
2. Naval ship
3. Boats
4. Radio set
5. Divers

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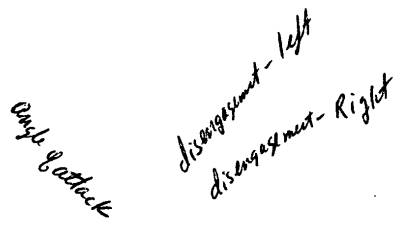

Firing
on wind cone (used as target)
by jet fighters

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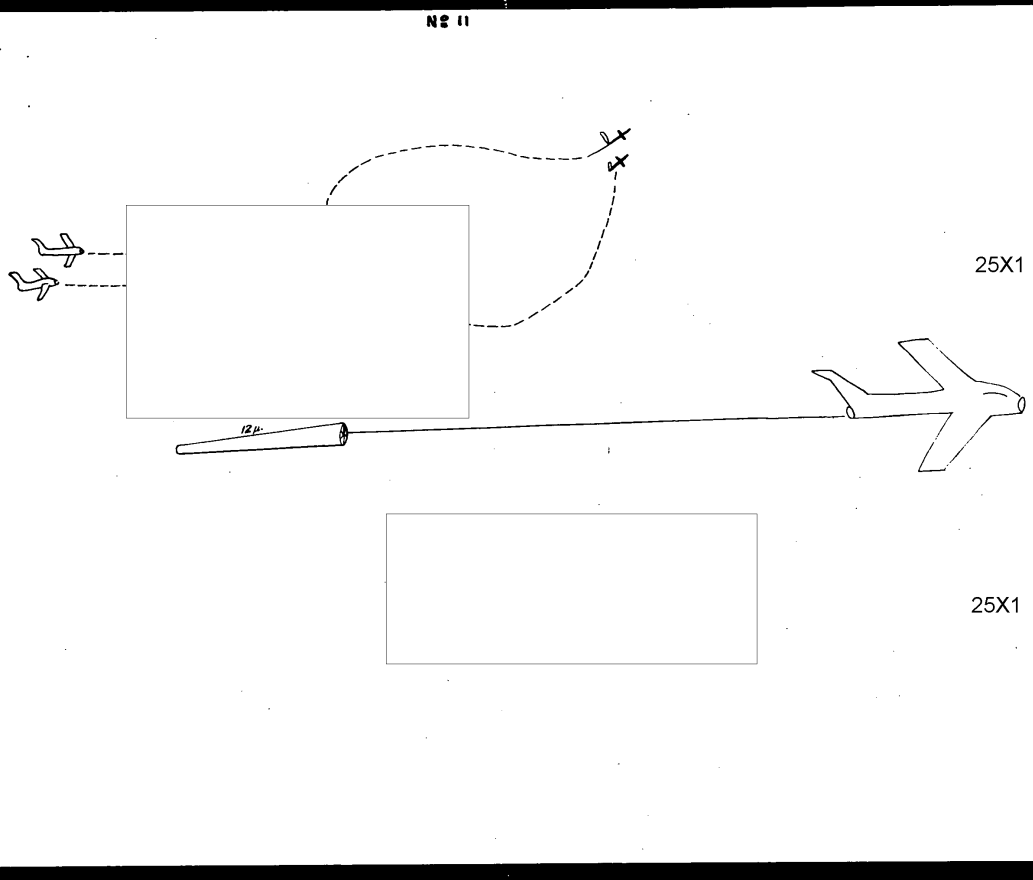

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Length: 1 m.
Diameter: 0.25 m
Weight: 50 Kg.

1. Suspension Ring
2. Main body, together with charge
3. Detonator
4. FINS

Length: 1.50 m
Diameter: 0.50 m
Weight: 100 Kg

1. Suspension Ring
2. Main body, together with charge
3. Detonator
4. FINS

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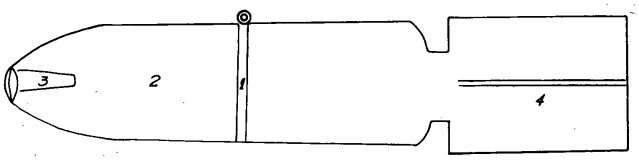

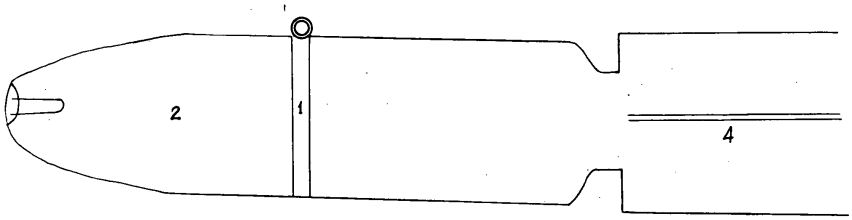

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25X1

Practice Bomb No. 17

C.A.B. Model
Soviet Make
Weight: 50 kg

Note: 1. Cement body without detonator
2. Belt with bomb suspension jack
3. Smoke producing mechanism for determing the position of the fall of the bomb. Immediately after the impact, this mechanism is smashed and smoke is released.
4. Fins used in straightening the bomb's course.

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